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COMMUNICATIONS.

#### UNITY OF THE RACES-NO. 1.

BY REV. A. J. FAUST.

Of the antagonism between theology and modern science, we hear no little in these days of daring speculation. Scarcely a problem of political economy which is propounded for so lution, but bears its quota to the general analy sis of the relations which departments of knowl edge sustain to each other. The subject which we propose to discuss in as simple a way as possible, lies where theology and science meet and overlie each other. In former times, when such intellectual giants as Bishop Butler, his contemporaries and successors, contended for the truth of Christianity with Voltaire, Roussan. Hobbs, Ilume, and the like, it was on the ground of metaphysics the battle was fought. Since then, and in our own times, the opponents of our common faith have taken their stand upon the physical sciences, and we are compelled to meet them. Geology, astronomy, geography, and almost all those branches of knowledge which have been so rapidly enlarged of late years, have furnished weapons of open or covert attack upon revelation-obliging us to extend our studies in those directions, not so much to contend with stubborn unbelief as to remove the doubts and prejudices of honest and sincere minds, troubled by confident assertions that such and such discoveries of the learned are at variance with the teachings of Scripture. It is thus that at many points theology and the sciences touch upon each other. The vast improvements in the means of travel and intering the more dark and distant corners of the

quences. The first thought that naturally weapon which Labor has to defend itself against arises, is its bearing upon Scripture. This the attacks, open or insidious, of capital. gives us an account of the creation of man, his fall of the whote race; and when the Deluge | success. had reduced their descendants once more to a single household, of the sons of Noah it is said, "of them was the whole earth overspread." other pairs placed in other parts of the scendants are these many widely dif- dence-the new. fering races; although the authority of Moses might be in a manner saved by this supposition, yet would Christianity be overthrown. Of that, the great central, all embracing truth is the Incarnation of the Second Person of the Trinity, who took upon him the nature of Adam, redeeming the nature thus assumed, purifying and exalting it body and soul, and uniting all mankind in a bond of brotherhood with Him, their elder Brother, and through Him to God the Father, as children in common.

earth. .

But this great truth relates only to the nature that fell in Adam. If there are races on earth descended from other than him, they have no part or lot in this redemption: we could not even be positive that we ourselves are of the redeemed race, much less know to pendent. what nations the gospel should be preached. In fact, the whole fabric of Christianity depends on that which St. Paul declared in his first preaching of it in Athens-"that God had made of one blood all the nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

But apart from religion, the effect of this idea of the different origin of different races upon the minds of those who admit it, is of considerable importance. There is a sentiment of fraternity in the hearts of men, of interest in the concerns, of care for the prosperity, of sympathy in the calamities of the most distant and dissimilar nations, which has in the form of public sentiment a perceptible effect | the different grades of labor. in conserving the peace of the world and promoting kindly intercourse; and which has often been effectually appealed in case of pestilence, famine, earthquake and other sweep- precise condition of affairs. ing calamity, to call forth substantial contributions of aid and, as in the suppression of the slave trade, to unite nations in putting an end | finance on the part of some members, and a total to the sufferings of those unhappy beings who misapprehension on the part of others; in repartake of our common nature. The feeling is gard to co-operation, a want of confidence in that as men, they have a claim on the sympa- each other; and ambitious, but incompetent to the Union. thies of men. But the basis of this feeling is members, aspiring to leadership. sphere of politics too, this notion of the nonidentity of races has a direct and practical influence. We have known men to argue in defence of African slavery in these United States | tion in its accounts. on the ground that the colored man is of an entirely distinct race, and because distinct. therefore inferior, and because inferior, therefor only fit to be a slave. It has always pained us to hear such an argument advanced, because it is not only miserably fallacious, but subversive of the great cardinal truth to which we have adverted, and just about as valid as if it should be argued that a horse has a right to kick out a man's brains, because he belongs to a different and less powerful kind or class of

From what has been previously observed, it must appear, that the progress of investigation has raised no question of greater moment than the unity of the human race, nor must it be concealed, that the difficulties in the way of physical differences between the races are certainly sufficient to suggest a difference of originthe variation of color from white to black, of the form of the cranium, of the nature of the hair, of stature, &c. And when all these contrasts concur, as when the highest order of the acquainted with the laws and processes of na- son or right.

# NRW



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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1870.

ture in these respects should be ready to say that it is impossible that the two could be traced to the same common parentage. But these differences are not all. The inferiority of ome tribes in mental power is equally insisted upon, as showing an inferior and different order of beings. And further, in addition to the arguments derived from this source, there is said to be a physical impossibility that mankind from any one centre should have been able to reach all parts of both hemispheres and the re mote scattered islands of the ocean.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

BY RICHARD THEODORE GREENER. Capital has questioned the necessity for co-operative societies. It says, that they teach false notions of Political Economy, and do no good since, the employers place their capital against the labor of the workingman, and the rate of profit on the one hand, and the wages on the other, must arise from the competitionthat Labor makes impossible demands-that education, better houses, more leisure for improvement, must come from the surplus fund which neither Capital nor Labor can completely control-that Capital is ready to do all that can be done by giving Labor a fair field with it, that combinations give the laborers a knowledge of their power, a mere brute force, which is dangerous to the peace of a communitythat when, incited to strikes, they bully their employers, intimidate those who are disposed to work at old rates, and ill treat those of their fellows who will not enter their organizations

But Labor urges, in opposition to these statements, that it is patent to every thinking man, that the workingman's condition has not been improved, in proportion to the improvements in machinery, although his wages have been in creased tenfold-that Capital has the Press as an ally, that when work is dull, the masters communication have given a powerful impulse justly enough lower the wages, but when busito the exploration of the surface of our globe, ness again becomes active, they do not advance and the result has been a great increase of geo- them in proportion to its activity—that educagraphical knowledge, and especially of our ac- ted Capital is always able to make a shrewder quaintance with various races of men inhabit- bargain with ignorant Labor, and, by its long purse, often compels Labor to comply with its terms, even when they are plainly unjust-that The Bushman of Southern Africa-and combinations and even strikes have been proother tribes who have sunk far below the feeblest | ductive of much more good than harm—that in types of man with which we are familiar in the case of strikes, there must be some princimental and bodity organization, have been dis- ple at the bottom, since workmen often strike covered, and although our knowledge of them when the consequences obviously will be disis still imperfect, of their extreme degradation astrous to themselves-that if the demands of there can be no doubt. These discoveries, ad- Labor are complied with, the laboring classe ded to the diversities before known, have will have more time for gaining knowledge and emboldened many to affirm that mankind are improving their condition, since wages will be not all of one family-the descendants of com- higher, and the hours of labor shorter, and that mon parents; and that there is proof from this will do away with ignorance and its attenwell established facts of a diversity of origin. dant bigotry-that the interests of Employer If this proposition were true, it is easy to see and Employed are identical, or at least mutually how important it is, how momentous its conse- dependent; finally, that co-operation is the only

Most of the ablest writers on Politica body from the dust, his soul from the spirit of Economy are in favor of these societies, and God. It speaks of Eve as the mother of all even those who are opposed to t'em on princiliving, and of the fall of her and Adam as the ple are obliged to acknowledge their wonderful

Mr. Mill, whose opinion on any subject is valuable, in a discussion of Hamilton's Philosophy to the Tenure of Land in Ireland, shows But if this difficulty could be avoided by the that the economic condition of the laboring wielent supposition, that what the Book of class, and along with it of all society, depends Genesis records is but the account of one of essentially on its moral and intellectual, and several creations, and that there were that again on its social condition-that the two conflicting opinions are dependence and proworld not reached by the flood, whose de-tection-the old state of things, and self-depen-

He pointedly states the question as follows The problem is, to obtain the efficiency and economy of production on a large scale without dividing the producers into two parties with hostile interests, "employers and employed." He shows, further, the benefits which have re sulted from co-operation, in the case of Ameri can ship-trading with China, the Cornwall mines, and the crews of whaling vessels.

So much, then, for the need of these socie ties. Their province is not to protect Labor in preference to Capital, which would be in oppo sition to all laws of political economy, but to give the working man a chance to sell his com modity, labor, at its highest market value : ir short, to make him independent instead of de-

They are useful, because they give the men; fairer share in the master's profits, produce : better understanding between the two, and make the men more active, since the increase

of their wages will depend upon their industry. In the case of co-operative stores, by de manding cash payments, economy is inculcated. debt prevented, thrift encouraged; and further, from such stores they are more likely to obtain unadulterated food. Frequently, from the surplus profits of these societies, reading rooms have been opened, lectures established, and libraries founded. Through them, employers have obtained correct information in regard to

Since their executive committees are generally composed of the best men, they have often prevented strikes by explaining to the men the

The dangerous elements in them arise mainly from an ignorance of the first principles o

the masses, it is wonderful to see how honorably their business has been conducted.

During the whole course of the Rochdale enterprise, there has been but one case of arbitra- this.

The success of this co-operative principle on many plantations at the South, also speaks well for it. The efforts made recently in many of

women have been very successful. In this article, I have considered industrial unions, co-operative stores, and societies under one head, since in them all this general principle of co-operation lies, the differences consisting principally in their management.

THE MIXED SCHOOL QUESTION.

BY F. J. WEBB.

Those who have watched the progress of reforms have learned that nothing, short of the complete thing required, ever satisfies such unity at first sight seem very great. The for any long period. Compromises where right is at stake never succeed in stopping for any lengthened time, the impatient stride of the reformer, on the path that leads to the achievement of his purpose. To stay the resistless tide of justice setting toward European is compared with the lowest of the reform some stronger barrier must be reared Esquimaux race-it is not strange that one un- than feeble prejudices, unsustained by rea-

The bill recently introduced into Congress by Mr. Sumner will, if passed, set at rest forever this vexed question. It will determine whether, in this District at least, the white and colored children cannot breathe the air of the same school room, romp in the same play ground, compete in the same classes, and be flogged by the same teacher, without the safety of the country being imperilled thereby. The day will come when people will smile at the fact that this question could have been discussed with so much accrimony of spirit.

We hope for the best results to accrue from such a settlement of the question as this bill indicates. If we are ever to break down entirely the prejudice to color that so sadly obtains among us, we must influence their existence, when the heart is unseared years and maternal influences are apt to create. The boy or girl who has been outstripped by his colored classmate at school, learns his rival true worth as well as his own, and the respect he is taught then is not forgotten during lifetime. He sees beneath the colored skin, that repels perhaps another, the merit that excited his that country, at a low cost, will do a great work boyish rivalry and respect.

This measure contemplates strict justice to the teachers. All now engaged in the District will find their interests guarded. It may go rather against the grain of some to have colored teachers for white children, but as the experiment has been successfully tried elsewhere, we anticipate for it here the same pleasant result.

## IN AND OUT.

BY M. R. DELANY.

"These States, I affirm, were never out of the Union," declared the Hon. J. P. Stockton United States Senator from New Jersey, while discussing the bill offered by Senator Morton from Indiana, which again places proud, arrogant and insolent Georgia under the terror of an only too lenient but insulted national gov-

Were the rebel "States never out of the Union?" Let us see. Every State, in any country, has two conditions, a territorial or land, and a political or

When the rebellion ensued, the first effective | tor Sumner. act was to meet in general congress at Montgomery, Alabama, and declare themselves out of the Union, by absolving all relations, and ignoring all authority, with and from the different States and government of the United States. Immediately all relations between these two great divisions of States. North and South, ceased: and for four long years of

From Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, Virginia, the government of these States changed, which was as foreign to the United States as it was to France. And these facts were never denied by the government at Wash-

But not satisfied with taking themselves out of the Union, the rebels endeavored to carry with them the territory, a portion of the national domain, belonging to the Union. was this attempt of theirs, and this alone which brought down on their offending heads the just retribution of the nation.

Would it be pretended that these people had no right to withdraw from the United States, is dumb. either as individuals or in a body, if they so desired, set up and organize themselves into a body politic for their own government and mutual protection, provided they did not encroach on the rights of any other people in so

Had they immediately after the Montgomery congress, or at any subsequent period, quietly withdrawn-organized as they, were-to any part of Mexico, Central, South America, or Nassau, and there set up themselves with all the "paraphernalia" of a confederacy, would the United States Government have dared interfere with them? Certainly not; nor would the law of nations have tolerated it.

What, then, was the position of the government in relation to them? Why, it admitted their right to go, but denied their right to carry with them the territory, a portion of the public domain belonging to the nation. The right of their political state was conceded, but that of the land or country only was denied; and it was this position alone assumed by President Lincoln, in his continual declaration, that the rebel States were "never out of the Union."

What, then, is the course of Congress toward these people? Why, having once withdrawn their political relations and absolved all and every interest, it is not only the indisputable right, but the imperative duty of the na-

And Congress legislates, not on the territorial,

Might it not be well for the opposition, who before claiming for them such unrestricted equal political rights, as originally existed between the States? It were well that they do

## PORT ROYAL.

To the Editor of the New Era: In relation to the industrial condition of the freedmen of Port Royal and the Sea Islands, our large cities to form co-operative societies of

for two years previous; indeed, we are conficent. more cotton has been planted, and very much better cultivated than last year, which carts, etc., at which little had been done before, for the poor dwelt on its lips.

too low, shall be raised to a proper rate, still Blade.

more labor will be performed, especially in growing cotton, for they exhibit their human nature in being more willing to work when they get good wages. In fact, had fifty per cent. additional wages been offered them last spring. we firmly believe that it would have put money into the pockets of the employers, by increasing the amount of land planted for them, while their general expenses would not have been much increased. Some who raised the wages of their hands last spring got much more planted than any of us expected.

In a moral view these people are improving They are rapidly learning to read, to do busi ness and trade; as also the importance of truthfulness and proper regard for the rights of others. Extensive religious revivals are now prevailing among them, and step by step they are rising in the great scale of civilization, however much they may be traduced by those who only look at single specimens of the race, or who from mismanagement or fraud have failed

to gain the respect or good will of the people One thing is of great importance to the improvement of this people. There can be no the youth of the nation at that period of complete and general elevation of them till they have better houses to live in-dwellings that cannot be kept clean, and in which families of by the worldly considerations, that mature two to three generations, of different sexes, herd together in one or two rooms, with such strangers or friends as may happen to be with them, are calculated to degrade the moral character of any people; and most of the house built by the Government, or by the land purchasers, for the people, are much inferior to most of the old secesh quarters.

Any person who can plan and construct a house of three or four rooms, plainly but neatly finished, of such materials as are to be had in toward elevating the long-oppressed and downtrodden colored race.

den colored race.
I am, most respectfully yours,
ISLANDER.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

Sacramento boot-blacks are uniformed. Chicago has just dedicated its first German

High School. San Antonio, Tex., has a free school in suc-

cessful operation. The Connecticut Republican State Convention has been called to meet in Hartford on cial treaties.

Wednesday, Feb. 9. Next spring will develope, it is believed, cooperative factories among nearly all kinds of

"The United States of Europe" was the toast a Liberal Christmas dinner in Paris. The working women of St. Louis are about

to establish a co-operative store. The Kansas Legislature on January 19th. adopted a memorial to Congress recommending the removal of the National Capital to

Fort Levaenworth Military Reservation.

The colored people of Boston voted against the admission of Virginia without further conditions, and telegraphed their action to Sena-

Chicago doctors have decided not to prescribe for a sick man until he goes home and gets a receipted bill from his last physician, that they has been ratified by the Chinese Government. may be sure of his honesty before they try to Through the negociations of Secretary J. Mc-

THE CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE. - The statistics of the Cumberland coal trade show the production of that region during the year 1869 to have been 1,882,669 tons, against 1,330,443 anxious warfare and desperate struggling, so tons in 1868; an increase of 552,226. The in- and China is published. No one is satisfied crease of 1868 over 1867 was 136,621 tons.

A bill has passed the Tennessee Senate, and now a law, which authorizes all railroads in having. lebt to the state to pay the principal of their ndebtedness with any legal issue of six per cent, bonds, without regard to the series or number. It is believed that this will reduce the bonded debt to \$17,000,000.

A convention of colored men, to provide measures for the education and general welfare of that class throughout Missouri, met at Jefferson City on Wednesday of last week.

man in Bangor, Me., 50 years old, able bodied, never had \$5 which he could say was his own. | these claims. They neglect, however, to add that the man

A New York court has decided that steam poat companies, as common carriers, are liable for the baggage of passengers left in staterooms, notwithstanding that notices may have been put up that baggage is not allowed in the cabins or staterooms, and that when placed there it is at the risk of the owner.

There was a great panic at the Variety Theatre at St. Louis last Sunday night during the storm, and many limbs were broken. Can it e that a city that allows theatres to run on Sunday can expect to secure our moral national capital?

## The Democratic Party.

The Democratic party has reached the condition of senility and hopeless moral decrepitude. It is stiffened in every joint and uncertain in every movement. It has no longer any posi- ceive material aid from the citizens-secretly, spoils of office in counties and districts where highly respectable gentleman called Lamar. | ges to which he is now entitled by the said conthey have majorities, the Democracy are not He has been tried and shot. united nor harmonious in regard to any general or local policy. A few cling to the idea of unlimited greenbacks, forgetful of Jacksonian were attired in blue shirts and pantaloons, with doctrine and antecedents. Mr. S. S. Cox, on the other hand, goes in for paying our national possible. The reforms established by the ten they have been nicknamed "The Masquerad- for this bill, regarding it as flagrantly unconswallowed up all the Satanic policies of that | day previous to their arrival Gen. Valmaseda | curse and defile them with human slavery. The | Spanish doubloon, told them it was desirable for tional council to prescribe terms and conditions slave o igarchy is forever broken, despite of their own safety that they should give the upon which they may return to their allegiance. its att. mpt to maintain its existence. Its old Catalans a hearty welcome when they come. This is both logically correct and morally stock in trade, so useful on all occasions, pre- Of course, this significant request, accompansince ne o suffrage makes the colored men an the ignorant people, and when "The Masquer- it. object of considerable interest to all who aders" landed they were greeted with shouts but political, relations of the late rebel States stand in need of votes. Where this party has of welcome and music by these people. The a measure of strength it is used so selfishly Catalans were pleased with this, and immedi- entitled to representation in Congress, but he and corruptly that it makes no headway in ately coalesced with their black "friends." Of could not vote for the bill clogged with the removed—the relation out of which this duty In looking over the history of these societies so flippantly deny the withdrawal of the rebel York there is serious talk of seeking relief cries of death to the Cubans! The scene lasted Messrs. Norton and Casserly made the same springs is destroyed, if the "common na- in the Old World, springing, as they have, from Democratic corruption and abuse, by some time, and the white and colored inhabimeans of a popular uprising, in the form of a Vigilance Committee, which shall purge its dens of corruption and infamy. This is restrained by the moderation of the Republican party, which inculcates the duty of patience under wrongs until they can be legally redressed The thievish organizations of the Democracy

freedmen of Port Royal and the Sea Islands, and will of the party as a national organiza-extensive and careful observation for three tion. Its record of misrule, disorder, peculapeople What, then, has the rotten, wicked, dent that not much, if any, less than fifty per intolerent organization, calling itself Demo-

while more men are in the army, marine, or The Republican party has grown strong by this they are not so much behind; for in what | zation of the world, while the party of "moral civilized community do we not find many who ideas," of political progress, which has con-

## POLITICAL.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Legislature has elected Governor Aleorn United States Senator, for the term beginning March, 1871, and General Ames for the short term, and H. R. Revels, colored, (a State Senator from Natchez, and who was born and educated in Ohio,) for the term expiring March, 1871, to which ex-Governor Sharkey was elected, but not admitted. The Legislature adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to remove the political disabilities of all Mississippians, to be presented by H. R. Revels, together with his credentials as Senator. The Legislature adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the admission of the State.

#### IOWA.

The Iowa Senate on the 21st instant, after onsiderable debate, by a vote of 30 to 14, refused to concur in the House resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The majority of the Senate claim that the House should have taken their resolutions as they were, and adopted them, and not have passed a new series of their own. The result is that only one House has, as yet, ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

CALIFORNIA. San Francisco, Jan. 19 .- The Fifteenth Amendment is still pending in the Legislature. Both Houses have postponed discussion on the subject several times.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris, January 23 .- M. Henri Rochefort's trial was brought to an end to-day. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. The I have no taste for such things and nothing sentence includes the deprivation of his politi- that he said will induce me to depart from the cal rights, though he remains a deputy in the strict line of argument. I believe that when Corps Legislatif. About three thousand five hundred troops

have arrived at La Creuzot to prevent disorder among the workmen on a strike there.

has been suppressed by the troops, and the of the colored race was introduced in this strike is at an end.

made a great speech, denouncing the commer- to himself. At the beginning of this session, It is announced that an amnesty for offenses

a new law for the regulation of the press is to be submitted to the Corps Legislatif.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

London, January 23 .- The London Times to-day discusses the French commercial treaty, and demonstrates therefrom the need of absolute free trade.

LIVERPOOL, January 24 .- A serious colliery promises to continue with serious results. London, January 24.—It is anticipated that five hundred European clergy will attend the Evangelical Alliance, to be held at New York | was carried by two votes, and it was then reon September 5th.

Hong Kong, Dec. 18, via San Francisco, Jan. 23.—The treaty concluded by Mr. Burlingame, between the United States and China, Leary Brown the term of Mr. Burlingame's mission is extended two years, and the sum of \$14,000 in gold has been appropriated for the expenses of the embassy.

The revised treaty between Great Britain with it except the Chinese. They get 1,500,-000 taels in extra duty on opium, while the foreigners receive nothing in exchange worth

Sir Rutherford Alcock, while visiting the Chinese ports, previous to his departure for England, went to Nanking, where he demanded satisfaction for the outrage committed on the missionaries. He was rudely received by the Chinese officials, and hooted at in the streets by the people.

The local government answered his demand with nothing but empty promises, and he was obliged to leave the affairs in the hands of the Nearly all the papers report that there is a British Consul for settlement. The French demands for indemnity were better received, and industrious, and a first-rate mechanic, who there was a prospect of an accommodation of

> HAVANA, January 23.—There was a review to-day of 10,000 volunteers. The legion composed of German and American volunteers made its first appearance on this occasion. It made a creditable appearance, and was uni-

versally admired. A proclamation has been issued by the Government abolishing all direct taxes in the island, and hereafter the revenue will be raised from

revenue from this source. Santiago de Cuba, January 5.—The recent success of the revolutionary arms have given an astonishing impetus to the cause. The patriots are now more determined than ever to conquer or die, and the Spaniards are conscious of the fact that the revolution is making great | ginia to deprive any citizen of the State of the strides, and that it is supported by men whom | right to hold office who is entitled to the same they least suspect. In proof of this it may be by the Constitution of the United States, which stated that in Matanzas the revolutionists retive or aggressive policy. It is aimlessly carp- of course. In that town the authorities reing and finding fault with what is done by the cently seized a quantity of arms and ammuni- deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the administration, but except in regard to the tion, hid away on the estate of a wealthy and United States of the school rights and privile-

A regiment of Catalan volunteer, comprising 1,200 men, arrived here on the 29th. They vellow top-boots, and scarlet caps and waist- which was agreed to-yeas 38, nays 20. bands. The appearance of these volunteers on debt and resuming specie payments as soon as landing caused considerable amusement, and years the Republicans have had power have ers," on account of the grotesque attire. The stitutional. party in the past. The Territories and new collected the free African negroes residing here, ually exclude Virginia from being an equal States are free, despite its foul purpose to and after presenting each congregation with a judice : unst the negro, will not do any longer, jied with the bribe, had the desired effect on tants were conspicuous by their absence

#### Storer College. Early in the year 1867, John Storer, Esq., a

worthy and philanthropic citizen of Sanford,

Maine, made a proposition to Rev. Dr. Cheney,

President of Bates College, that he would give in New York, which have brought the city to ten thousand dollars to found a school which such a deplorable pass, now comprise the brain | might eventually become a College, to be located in one of the Southern States, at which youth could be educated without distinction of years has led us to the conclusion that much tion, robbery, and turbulence will certainly not race or color; provided, that the friends of the more labor has been performed this season than entitle it to the confidence of the American colored people in the Free Baptist denominations would raise an equal amount previous to the 1st of January, 1868. The proposition was cratic, done to entitle it to ask that it be placed accepted and the terms were met, and quite a in power? What good thing has it done in ten sum of money was raised in addition. Harper's exceeded largely the year before; more land vears, anywhere? What evil has it not done, Ferry. West Virginia, a place situated at the that 6,800,000 acres of this are public lands, exceeded largely the year before; more land years, anywhere? What evil has it not done, has been planted with provision crops, and escitled a principal or accessory? The stains junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah distributed through different various of the President, called his attention to the fact pecially vegetables, and better cultivated; and of blood-of innocent and patriotic blood, are rivers, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio State. add to this a great amount of time spent in on its hands, and unlawful gains are in its cof- railroad, and noted for its beautiful scenery,

### { \$2.50 a year in advance; 5 Copies for \$10.

CONGRESSIONAL We publish below the concluding portions of the debate between Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Sumner in the Senate on the Virginia bill, from

which it will be seen that the latter gave Mr.

Trumbull some very effective home thrusts :

Mr. Trumbull continued further in commenting upon Mr. Sumner's political course, and his assumption in claiming to be the especial defender of the colored people. The Senator had neither voted for the first reconstruction bill, which conferred colored suffrage, or for the fifteenth amendment-and why? Because they did not go far enough. It was no pleasure to him (Mr. T.) to expose these things, but the Senator had assailed him, and that Senator. when assailing others, must gird on his own armor, for he must expect his effrontery to be exposed, and he be proved an impracticable obstacle in the way of legislation.

The Vice President called Mr. Trumbull order, and expressed his opinion that the use of the word "effrontery" was not parliamen-

Mr. Trumbull .- I must beg leave to differ with the Chair. The Vice President said he had consulted the manual, and he was convinced that the use of

the word "effrontery" was unparliamentary.
Mr. Trumbull.—I wish to be parliamentary. and while I will not appeal from the decision of the Chair, I must beg leave most respectfully to differ from the Chair. The Senator yesterday characterized what I said as "absurd" and "preposterous," but he was not

Mr. Sumner said the Senator, from Illinois

called to order.

has had a revel to-day. The Senator went into the region of personalities as the bird flies in the air and the fish swims in the sea. Sir, time has come to him for reflection he will regret much that he has said. By what title does he assume to be my critic? Do we not know his history? Has he not, from the time All disturbance attendant on the great strike | that the first measure for the enfranchisement Chamber been its bitter and relentless oppo-In the Corps Legislatif yesterday M. Thiers | nent? At every stage the Senator was true when the case of Georgia was before us, the Senator opposed us, and stood in this Chamber against the press laws will soon be issued, and as the representative of the Ku-Klux-Klan. When a generous House of Representatives brought to our bar the great criminal that stood in the way of reconstruction, the Senator threw over that criminal the protection of his vote. The Senator alludes to the great principle of colored suffrage incorporated in the first reconstruction act. Candor compels me to say what I supposed I never would have said, that I am the author of that provision. In commitriot has broken out at Throncliffe, Sheffield, and | tee I brought forward the proposition, the Sena- away is bondage, and that fear itself is the first tor from Illinois offered it, and it was voted down. I appealed to the caucus: the Senator sat there in grim and sullen opposition, but it ported to the Senate. On the night that the bill was carried there were reasons for my ab-

> necessity for my staying to swell the vote? The Senator from Illinois sneered at the letters I introduced here the other day. I will read some more. Mr. S. then read extracts of letters which he said he had received from Virginia loyalists, "that if Congress intends to admit Virginia unconditionally, put it off long enough for the loyal men to sell out and get away, for the rebels swear that as soon as they get control they will drive away every carpet bagger and scalawag; that the rebels are not anxious to get into the Union, but get rid of the hated supervision of Congress." The Senator [Mr. Trumbull] had brought up Governor Walker again. The Senator from Nevada had called him a pillar of the State. Was he not rather a caterpillar? The Senator from Vermont read from his speech where he promised to break down the county system, the school system. Was I not justified in calling him a traitor? Traitor I again call him, and hold him up as a traitor before the American people. Mr. S. read further extracts from letters and from the campaign speeches of Governor Walker. The Senator from Illinois had also

sence, and feeling assured that the grand

attacked Mr. Porter again. He poured out his venom on Mr. Porter the other day, and again to-day he pours out his venom upon him; there is an ample supply of it.

The Vice President reminded Mr. Sumner that to say a Senator "poured out his venom"

was not parliamentary. Mr. Sumner did not wish to be unparliamentary, and did not think he had been, but bowed with deference to the Chair.

The question was announced as on the amend ment of Mr. Drake, providing that the consticustoms duties only. The cessation of frauds | tution of Virginia shall never be altered to dein the collection of customs has trebled the prive any of those now entitled to the elective franchise of the right to vote, except as a punishment for crime.

The amendment of Mr. Drake was then agreed to-yeas 31, nays 28. Mr. Drake moved an additional proviso that it shall never be lawful for the State of Vir-

was agreed to-yeas 30, navs 29. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment that the constitution shall never be so amended as to stitution, which was agreed to-yeas 31, nays

Mr. Morton moved an amendment to the preamble as a substitute for the House preamble. Mr. Thurman said that, anxious as he was for the admission of Virginia, he could not vote

Mr. Stockton regarded it as a bill to perpet-State of the Union. Messrs. Bayard and Saulsbury said they

should vote against the bill for the same rea-Mr. Hamilton said he could not vote for this bill with such provisions as had been put in death, or of obedience unto righteousness?

Mr. Vickers would very cheerfully have voted for the original bill that Virginia was

The bill was then passed—ayes 48, nays 10 Hamilton, Norton, Saulsbury, Stockton, Thurman and Vickers. Before announcing the vote, the Vice Presi-

dent cautioned the galleries against any demonstration. Mr. Sumner not voting when his name was called, Mr. Kellogg called for the reading of caped, joined the Union volunteers, and served the sixteenth rule, which provides that every Senator shall vote unless excused, but Mr.

#### Sumner still declined to vote. LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS.

report of the Secretary of the Interior showed | the usual decision against it.

building houses, of which large numbers have fers. It has strengthened the hands of aris- healthy climate, and as a point of much his- as to reveal at a glance its adaptation to indus- fought against him on the Union side till it been erected, as well as corn-houses, fences, tocracy and despotism, while words of regard toric interest, was selected for its location. A trial pursuits, whether agricultural, manufac- was suppressed, and expressed my conviction large tract of land, known as the Smallwood turing, or mining. Northward from the Gulf that he had earned his title to freedom. farm, was purchased, a portion of which was of Mexico, for a distance of 90 miles, is one of It would have done your heart good to see the Quartermaster's Departments, than before, and its achievements, its free, humane, and vigor- designed as a site for the erection of college | the finest timbered regions of the South. The alacrity with which the President arose from the aggregate may well cheer the hearts of the true friends of the colored race. But there is yet room for improvement; with more of system in their habits and labor more will be ac- alike is that a political party which uses its creasing patronage until the present time. In cellent timber for domestic or naval purposes, ces rendered the United States since conviccomplished, and there are those who have yet to learn the necessity of industry, and the vast class of mankind shall be pronounced accursed, but the meantime, a charter granting full college besides yielding pitch, tar and turpentine in class of mankind shall be pronounced accursed, but the meantime, a charter granting full college besides yielding pitch, tar and turpentine in class of mankind shall be pronounced accursed, but the meantime, a charter granting full college large quantities. The surface of the country ed no opinion, entered into no argument, but advantages resulting from useful labor, but in and become odious before the advancing civili- of West Virginia, the General Government has is gently undulating; the soil is a sandy loam just did the thing right off, as if he could not made donations in money and buildings, the on a substratum of clay, admirably adapted to be too quick about it; and a letter of this day, latter of which are quite sufficient to meet the the culture of fruit and capable of great pro- received from the delighted soldier bedewed by live by the labor of others, instead of their tended for truth and principle with impassioned own?

This the grateful tears of his widowed mother, proves ductiveness when properly fertilized. This the grateful tears of his widowed mother, proves gentlemen residing in various parts of the section is also excellent for grazing, stock to me that the President did a righteous act, When wages, which so far have been quite good work of reform to completion.—Toledo low, shall be raised to a proper rate, still blade.

| Country have taken a deep interest in its wellow and the provision to be made for winter feeding.—Nat. Savings Bank. to ascend for his welfare.

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES.

The space of ten lines Brevier type constitutes an adver ising square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col mn are computed by the square.

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#### [From the National Temperance Advocate.] The Plea of Liberty.

GEORGE S. BURLEIGH.

The shallowest boast of the drinker is his iberty, which under no pretense will he sign away, or restrict by vows of continence, private or open. He feels, very justly it may be, that, if he is not free, he is nothing; that liberty is the only boon that lifts him above the condition of the brute We will not say that ne over-estimates the value of his franchises : but we do say that he sadly mistakes the meanng of freedom. It is a fair notion of what constitutes the free control of one's limbs, when he calls that liberty which sends him wandering on both sides of the street in search of his lost equilibrium? Is he free who spends an hour n trying to step on his own shadow, under the rather vague impression that he has to cross a muddy ditch, and that is the plank over it? Has the toper a satisfactory control over his. own motions, when the hand with which he lifts the glass shakes so with its rum palsy that half the precious venom is spilled

We have seen a young man, with quick brain and skillful hand and a genial heart, going step by step to poverty, shame, and wretchedness. and a drunkard's loathly grave, with a full. vivid, terrible sense of the gulf before him, and the only way of escape; and when importuned by all who loved him to abstain from the deadly drink, he could only answer in the agony of his soul, "I cannot do it!" Liberty? The bond-slave, with a chain and ball at his heels, in the cane-brakes of Louisiana, was a nobler image of self-control than he: for though the limbs were hampered, the unconquered soul was free.

It is not the drunkard only that is in bondage, though he more surely and fearfully feels the degradation of the chain he can not break : but every taster and tippler who dabbles in that broth of perdition, the intoxicating cup, is a pitiful slave to an ever-deepening vice, an everstrengthening appetite, bound with a chain that may seem flowery to-day and golden tomorrow, but that anon will reveal itself an iron manacle, blood-rusted, heavy, and galling! Why is that fair damsel reluctant to avow

nerself an abstainer, by the simple process of signing the pledge? Does she think that some time she may wish to drink, or that some young man addicted to warm potations might love her the less for anat seal of her virtue! One of two things is certain, either she needs the pledge or she does not; if she does not, it is no fetter; if she does, it is her liberator and protector. The liberty that she fears to sign startling as a surf-bell to the fog-bound mariner, warning her of the fatal reef to which she is drifting.

The deadly ultimation of that downward tendency is visible all about us, in sallow faces, bloated and burned; in sodden eyes and trembling limbs; in deadened brain and perverted measure was secured I left the Chamber. What morals; in poverty, rags, and squalor, and the terrible death of fifty thousand drunkards every year; and yet there are people that have yearnings to that sort of liberty, have scruples about the restrictions which would save them from that burning gulf. A single rope across Niagara will effect a safer transit than they will find who attempt to run the gauntlet of shame and death with a rum-bottle for balancing-pole One plank over a boiling abyss, to be traversed by young and old, night and day, in crowds or alone, would be but a faint picture of the peril of walking the howling gulf of alcoholic ruin, without the strong breastwork of principle pledged to abstinence for a continual safe guard. Restrictions are absolutely essential to freedom of action-restrictions that shut out all impediments, and keep in the active forces to the circle of their normal play.

What are your iron tracks on the road of the

steam locomotive but limitations to insure freedom of action? Your rum-tippler would go for pulling up the rails to let the furious thing have full scope all over the lots, for the sake of freedom; but where that would end, his own case exhibits too well. And what is the very cylinder that walls in the giant of steam to his work-shop but a necessary restriction to insure the freedom of its action? Liberate it, remove the fence and let it have the unlimited range of space, and you have not set free a giant, but lissolved the elements that went to the making of a giant. Just so, if by an aerid poison you attack the elements of brain and muscle, but to the powers of dissolution, and dispersing the delicate chemicals that the soul uses in her fine laboratory. But your terrible solvent, alcohol. going into the compact nerve-centre, in the great name of liberty, destroys the very organs of volition and self-control and makes right liberty thenceforth impossible. No doubt it facilitates falling into the ditch, or off the unfenced foot-bridge; but it makes the most dubious of chances to get on the path youwould

We cannot see that anything desirable under the name of freedom is lost by having a railing to the foot-plank. In fact, as the purpose of plank is for transit across the brook and not a rap to let you in, it serves its end better, and s therefore a freer thoroughfare, than if it kept spilling its passengers by the way, whereby it would be no thoroughfare—which is through fare, a place to go through not "half-seas over." and there an end. Impediments that cut across and transgress the right path are properly called restrictions to liberty. When the pur pose for which a thing is, is defeated by clogs of any kind, its freedom is abated. A grain of sand in a fine watch impairs its freedom of action; but the strong guard that secures the main-spring only insures its freedom.

So the moral sense that binds our every mo tion to the mighty main-spring of duty gives the only security that human liberty can ever have. phorus of the brain destroys the possibility of reedom by impairing the organs of volition and self-control. "Know ye not that to whom ve vield vourselves servants to obey his servants ye are to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto

## General Grant's Promptitude.

At a recent meeting of colored persons in Baltimore, Hon. J. J. Stewart related the following incident:

I had occasion to apply to the President on behalf of a poor widow lady in this city, whose Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, had been a soldier in the regulars before the rebellion, was court-martialed for an act of subordination by Colonel R. E. Lee, in Texas, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He had served out a short period of his imprisonment when the rebellion broke out, but esall through the war against the rebels. After the rebellion he joined the regular army again, was recognized and sent back to prison to

serve out the balance of his term. The petition for his pardon was presented and referred, according to usage, to the War The area of the State of Alabama is 52,720 | Department, where the official having charge quare miles, or 32,300,000 acres. The last of the matter, after the customary delay, gave

that the prisoner had been court-martialed by The physical features of Alabama are such Robert E. Lee before the rebellion, and had